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NIBLO'S GARDEN - This Evening. - "The Black
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CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system At EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broad-ADVERTISERS, who wish to reach Farmers

CHICKERING & SONS. Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Pranc Foures, were awarded at the Part Reposition the First Grand Prize, the Lagion of liver, and a Grand Gol Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 64 years. Watercome, No. 652 Broadway.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867. Spanisher & Sons Triumphart, baving been awarded the First and O Oold Minal for American Grand, Square and Upright Prants the manimum vertical of the International Jury. This Medal is the salir classified Area in order of most over all other American slows, and over more than four hundred pianos entered 50; compatition

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL GRANT.-Albert D. Richardson is preparing a work, personal rather than amilitary or political-aiming to tell the life-story of Grant the Man, rather than of Grant the General and the Statesman. As the material is widely scattered he will be thankful for authentic reminiscences, con versations, descriptions, and anecdotes of any portion of the General's life-which may be forwarded to him At THE TRIBUNE Office, New-York--and also for the and other views of scenes in Mexico, California, Oregon, Ohio, Missouri, or elsewhere, now interesting from associations with the earlier life of our great

Judge Van Vorst of the Common Pleas listened yesterday to the dispute of Bloom agt. Bloom, and divorce case. The couple were married is years ago, and slown to 1864 lived happily, their marriage being blessed with four children. In 1864 a change took place. In April last Mr. Bloom commenced a divorce suit. The defendant falled to appear, evidence or adultery in 1864 was guit in, and a decree of divorce was duly granted. On the 18th inst. Mr. Bloom married again, and immediately after his marriage was served with an injunction to prevent his marriage, and an order to show cause why the decree of divorce should not be set aside and the wife he cormitted to defend. This motion is based on an adidate that the wife denying the adultery, and alleging that since April, and down in fact to October, her husband had cohabited with her at least occasionally. Her story is this, that in April last the plaintiff and his lawyer forced their way into her room, and compelled her by threats to sign a paper whose contents she did not know; that she was subsequently served with a summons, which she phowed the plaintiff and his mother, both of whom y served with a summons, which plaintiff and his mother, both of w berthat it was nothing, and that know that she was divorced until g of October, when she separated from In maswer to this the plaintiff says that plaintiff. In answer to this the plaintiff says that the paper alleged to have been extorted from her was an agreement for a separation, since lost, and was drawn at her own auggestion at the termination of an interview brought about by the lawver for the purpose of a reconciliation. He produces her own lesters to show that she fully understood that a divorce was to be had, and says that he informed her of the divorce, but that she begged him to leave two of her children which he did. The Court took the papers.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNB.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be laken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for incertison must be authenticated by the uzme and address of the writer—ask necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. good faith.

mess letters for this office about be addressed to "Tan Tuin"New York

to undertake to return rejected Communications.

TF A Story for Christmas, Tragedy in Sussex County, N. J., Publishers' Sale of Books, Real Estate, the Money and other Markets, on the second page this morning; Shipping Intelligence on the third, and Scientific on the sixth.

Up to the 2d of December, writes our correspondent, five hundred shocks of earthquake have been felt at St. Thomas. The man who says that Secretary Seward's last purchase is no great shakes is clearly mistaken.

The relations between France and Italy seem to have become again complicated, in consequence of the recent vote in the Chamber of Deputies. It is rumored that Ratazzi will form a new anti-French Ministry, and that the French troops will soon return to Civita Vecchia.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention adjourned for the holidays yesterday, amid considerable excitement over the contumacious conduct of the State Treasurer, who refused to pay any money toward the expenses of the Convention. He declared that he did not recognize the authority of Gen. Pope or the Convention, and would obey only the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the warrant of the Governor, thus justifying the claim of the Convention that the State officers are obstacles to Reconstruction.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has at length yielded to the pressure of private business, and resigned as President of the Metropolitan Board of Health and of the Metropolitan Board of Excise. Gov. Fenton's selection of the Hon. George B. Lincoln, late Postmaster of Brook-lyn, to fill the place, will doubtless be gratifying to those Republicans who pressed him for the Brooklyn Postmastership. This appointment will silence the complaints of the Brooklyn people, who have charged that their city has not enjoyed a fair representation in the Sanitary and Excise Boards.

The sad death of Mr. Hamilton, Member of Congress from Ohio, adds another item to the flood-we may say the deluge-of crime and accident with which our columns have for days past been overburdened. The telegraph wires bend under their weight of woe; the old earth quivers with throbs of agony from the center to the pole; cities are shaken down, countries are engulfed, fair domains are overflowed with red-hot lava; wife is arrayed against husband, mother against child, son against father; a hecatomb is sacrificed on one railway, half as many on another, and on still another the width of a bair stands between a thousand and sudden death. In social life, our newspapers are smutched all over with reports of divorce and separation trials, of infidelity and disgrace, of gigantic crimes undertaken, half accomplished or completed. What shall be the end

We hope there is truth in the Cable dispatch which states there is a widespread and everincreasing feeling in Eugland favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish, as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. Even that old champion of all sorts of injustice and oppression, The London Times, has an editorial favoring the idea. The eyes of England as to the real sentiments of Ireland begin to be open. Statesmen like Gladstone and papers like The London Times begin to admit that, if a popular vote were to be taken in Ireland on her connection with England, an immense majority of the vote would be cast in favor of immediate, total, and final separation; and that if muskets were placed in the hands of every Irishman, most of these muskets would be turned against England. The executions at Manchester, and the suppression of the funeral processions, which by all English papers are described as most orderly in their appearance. have greatly strengthened this spirit of disaffection. If anything can yet change this spirit, it will be a thorough reform of English policy toward Ireland.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR. Congress is righteously bent on retrenching the National expenditures, and everybody says that is just what ought to be. But, when we come to details, all who have established relations of suction with the Federal Treasury naturally cry out, "Not here! not here! flour-"ish your broom somewhere else!" The Department Clerks want their "twenty per cent. 'extra" for another year, though many elements of living are far lower than they have been; new railroads press for grants and gnaranties; Secretary Welles wants Forty-seven Millions wherewith to run the Navy in a time of profound peace, when the whole Government used to be run for a fourth of that sum within the recollection of most of us. Of course, he won't get it. But we are startled when we read that Congress, after resolving to retrench exprestly in this quarter, has recoiled, and concluded to let the workmen in the Navy-Yards be kept on two months longer, because work is scarce and times hard outside. In other words-The Government is to pay money it has not, for work that it don't want, in order to keep certain persons employed in Navy-Yards who apprehend that they could find no workor none to their liking-elsewhere.

Against this and all kindred schemes for pauperizing labor, we firmly protest. No true man will wish to be kept at work under such circumstances. If he is to be a pauper, let him be a pauper outright-not a pauper in disguise. And keeping a man at work, not because you need his work, but because he needs the pay for it, is pauperizing him-making him a dependeut, a parasite, a hanger-on, instead of an independent, self-subsisting freeman.

It seems to us that the time has fairly come for giving the Eight-Hour system a fair trial by common consent. That is to say: There being too little work in the cities and most of the manufacturing districts to employ all who are willing to work ten hours per day, let the day's work be reduced to eight hours with corresponding pay. If this were done, tens of thousands of families would be saved from destitution otherwise inevitable.

We never believed nor taught that ten hours'

pay could be given or exacted for eight hours' their own dear boys and girls, will but think work. We have never been confident that the of the children of the poor! It is a sore subject time had yet arrived when eight hours' work to write upon. It is a hard subject for a benper day from those who work at all would suffice. Yet, since the progress of Invention. unphilosophically angry. Why, in the avrangeof Machinery, of economizing Forces, is so rapid and constant, the time must surely come wherein eight hours' work per day will produce more than twelve hours' work per day once did, or than ten hours' work per day now do. May we not begin to consider when this result is to be attained?

Human wants multiply and expand with the means of gratifying them. The mechanic of 1867 wears clothes that a king would have esteemed too fine, too costly, a few centuries ago. If he spends nothing for alcoholic drinks and other baneful indulgencies, he may soon surround himself with furniture, books, prints, &c., &c., that a nobleman would once have envied. But may he not wisely prefer to live more frugally, less lavishly, than he does, and enjoy more leisure? When labor shall produce twice its present average product, may not the Laboring Classes wisely prefer to fare less sumptuously and tax their powers less severely, and enjoy more of the society of their families and friends-more leisure for moral and intellectual

It does seem to us that it would be wise and proper, by way of experiment, to retrench the hours of labor for the next two or three months, and thus afford a chance of employment to thousands who must otherwise stand idle and go hungry. When Spring opens, bringing a large increase of employment on every side, it it will be time to consider whether to persist in working short-time for corresponding wages or go back to ten hours and the old wages, if these can be had. But the prospect now is that Labor in cities must be cheaper henceforth, or there must be a vast migration from the cities and the manufacturing communities to the interior and the West-a great diversion of human effort from the workshops and the factories to the improvement and cultivation of

CHRISTMAS LOANS TO THE LORD. We print elsewhere the particulars of opportunities for investment upon the very best of security. We should scorn to say much at this blessed Christmas time about stocks and shares, and the bulls and the bears; for, although the loans of which we speak may be very long ones, indeed, there is no possible mishap which can put them below par, and every moment the dividends at more than cent. per cent. will come tumbling in, and this can hardly be said of all the flimsy merchandise which distracts the Wallst. brain. Those who operate in secret are openly rewarded; those who make Charity their cashier below are known to keep a handsome account in the celestial institutions; and the prime beauty of all these transactions is, that those who do all they can, although they may do but little, engage in a business quite as flourishing as that of the most magnificent operators. In proof of this, we adduce the story of a widow mentioned in a well-known book. The heavy men of the day were casting their gifts into the treasury, making, we presume, a prodigious fuss about it, and rattling their shekels of gold into the contribution-box, when a poor woman, timidly drawing near, ventured to deposit two mites, equal (we blush to mention it) to the mean little sum of four farthings sterling. The old lady was, no doubt, running away in a great shame and fright, when she heard a voice saying: "Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all. For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God, but she of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had." This shows upon what principle the angel who keeps the celestial ledgers makes his entries; and, although he may be very busy will not miss one penny cheerfully given-not even one kind word spoken-not even one kind look bestowed. If there thus far be no entry in our favor in that golden book, now is the hour to secure a credit there, before the balances are struck and the business for the year is closed. One peculiarity of Christmas is, that it affords such a magnificent opportunity for making up for lost time. If the opening Spring did not wake the slumbering kindness of our souls-if the glowing Summer did not warm us into an expansive humanity-if the plentiful Autumn did not teach us to give of our plenty, why here we have Christmas, coming In the very middle of Winter, with the frosts and the snows, with wages small, and the days short, and work hard to find and hard to keep-com ing exactly when it is most needed, and commanding us, with a sweet and winning imperiousness, to see that the hungry are fed and the naked clothed, and that the houseless have where to lay their aching heads! How beautifully has everything been arranged! This is the time when (as the physiologists tell us) it is particularly necessary to eat. What happens? Why, here is Christmas making himself heard through all the roaring of the storm, and positively, though blandly, asserting that it would be a shame upon this happy day if stomachs, which are so seldom full, were not now gratuitously filled to their utmost capacity. And Christmas, we have been assured, is something of an epicure, and insists that, for once, the objects of his care shall taste of the most toothsome. He makes no secret of his partiality for turkeys. His approval of mince pies, is, we may say, a matter of history, and, we may add. a matter of poetry also. For hundreds of years, he has been curious in plum puddings. He is very impressive and solemn in church; but he comes out, if we may say so, the strongest at the domestic board. Now, a domestic board, with no provision for the interior territories of accepts an appointment or receives emoluments our mortal frames spread thereon, is, in our opinion, a most unsightly and discouraging article of furniture. A hungry family upon any day of the year would have a depressing effect upon any good man's spirits; but a bungry family on Christmas Day is a megrim, a chimera, a melancholy absordity, a painfully ridiculous anachronism, a disappetizer, and a disgrace to the age in which we live. Again, those who study our friend Christmas carefully will be likely to find him with a persuasive smile upon his countenance, and a thermometer in his hand. He knows well enough that he is not apt to bring warm weather along with him-that he and zero are old acquaintances-that the bodies of poor people about this time peed a little additional investing-that calorie is a handy thing to have in the house. He has a peculiarly melting eye for the children. The larger sizes of human beings may rough it; but a child shivering. crouching, pinched and blue, and starving with

cold, is a horror to dream of unless immediate

steps are taken to prevent such a nocturnal

visitation by a judicious distribution of great

coats and petticoats, and every other kind of

little ones; who to-morrow morning will be

wakened by the pleasant infant voices and the

lisping cries of "Merry Christmas;" who nour-

ish so tenderly and who guard so carefully

evolent man to discuss without getting most ments of the world, could not these poor, innocent creatures have been spared all this apparently aimless and unprofitable suffering? Alas! we must take the world as we find it, and not repine at the dispensations of Providence. If we have the poor always with us, have we not also the divine command to help one another constantly appealing to our consciences? It is easy to sit down in moping melancholy and weep over the inequalities of fortune; it is manlier and more rational to do what we can to make them tolerable. It must be that he has no children to whom we appeal in vain at Christmas time in behalf of the children of the

But we fear that we have been indulging in sentimentality when we only meant business. Back to business, therefore, we hasten. The various Associations for the Promotion of Merry Christmas-that is the title they all take about this time-have found money judiciously expended a great Promoter of Merriment. This may appear to be a singular fact; but it is a fact, and we defy anybody to contradict it. That we may do what we can to increase the general joy and comfort, we beg leave to announce that any contributions to any of the many associations mentioned in our list will be received at the office of THE TRIBUNE and at once paid over to the parties or societies for whom it shall be stated that such contributions are intended. Whatever is received will be duly acknowledged; and we hereby invite the cooperation of all good people in a little conspiracy which we have set on foot, to make these Christmas Holidays not only Holy but Happy.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN NEW-YORK. A correspondent asks us "in what year suf-

frage was conferred on negroes in the State of New-York; what was the complexion of the "Legislature, and who was Governor?"

Under the first and second Constitutions, or from 1788 to 1823, there was no distinction of color in the qualifications for voters; there was a property qualification affecting equally both whites and blacks; all a negro had to possess more than a white man was papers or other satisfactory evidence that he was a free person, and not a slave-slaves, of course, did not vote. The men of the Revolution never doubted the free negro's right to the ballot. But in 1821 a Convention was called to revise the Constitution, and then came the clamor of rich versus poor, and a grand movement in favor of abolishing all manner of property qualifications was inaugurated and successfully carried through so far as white men were concerned; but a colored man was required to possess a freehold estate of \$250, to be three years an inhabitant of the State, and for the last year of the election district in which he voted. This Constitution was adopted by a vote of 74,732 against 41,402. The Constitution was again revised in 1846, but the rather feeble effort made to place colored voters on the same basis with whites met with very little favor-the only modification being on the minor point of residence. That Constitution (under which we now are) was adopted by 221,528 against 92,436.

It cannot be fairly charged that any party, as parties now are, is entirely responsible for this invidious discrimination. Attempts have been made to remedy the injustice through the only legal path-amending the Constitution-but thus far without success. The vote in 1846 was 85,406 for, and 224,336 against; in 1860 there were 197,503 in favor, and 337,984 opposed.

The question is naturally up again in the before the people; but past experience gives little hope for the friends of impartial suffrage.

In the votes noted above, the Democratic party conspicuously opposed the repeal of the property qualification; a few, doubtless, voted the right way, but where one Democrat voted Yes," probably ten Republicans voted "No." Our Senators and Assemblymen have had no direct voice in the matter; the most they could do was to favor the submitting of the question to the people. Whenever that has been pro-

posed the Republicans (and before them the Whigs) have pretty generally favored such submission, while the Democrats have almost unanimously gone the other way.

Section 28 of our City Charter provides "that

no head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or any other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council." Notwithstanding this pretty plain prohibition, officers or employes of the City Government have frequently, of late y ars, been concerned in street openings. In some cases, the Recorder has been commissioner; in others, the profitable task has fallen to elecks and various subordinates in his office. The Recorder, moreover, is not only an "officer of the Corporation" by virtue of his judicial station and also as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, but he is likewise a member of the Board of Revision of Assessments. Thus he has to pass upon the correctness of the charges for Street Openings in which he

may be himself interested; in a word, he becomes a suitor in his own court, and sits in judgment on his own cause. The 10th section of the charter declares that any officer who such as are prohibited by section 28 shall be deemed to have vacated his office. If more care is not exercised in the nomination of Commissioners of Street Openings, the people will have to look after a rigid enforcement of this section.

The Act of April 24, 1862, provides that the aggregate compensation of Commissioners for opening any lot, street, or avenue in this city. north of Fourteenth-st., shall not exceed 30 cents a foot for the lineal extent so opened. The lineal extent of the Broadway Circle is 1,532 feet. The compensation of the Commissioners ought therefore to be \$459 60. Do our readers remember what they have the effrontery to charge? No less than \$26,300!

The liquor dealers of this city are in a state of excitement over a new scheme just being matured fin the Common Council, and if the facts are as alleged the victims may well exclaim "Save us from our friends!" The plan is to establish a city license, under the direction of the Mayor, and tax every liquor dealer comfortable vestment. If all the fathers and \$100 per year in addition to the \$250 or \$150 mothers who have enough and to spare for their | be now pays to the State. The proper law officers declare that the State license does not interfere with the city license, no more than would the internal revenue tax; the rum-sellers are able to stand is; the Ring is distressed for

money to repay their election expenses; jobs of a paying sort are scarce; the Constitutional Convention is dangerous, and the Legislature doubtful. Something must be done to raise money, and hence the new scheme. The Ring count upon an easy surrender on the part of their victims, inasmuch as they (the Common Council) were elected by porter-house votes, and that sort of people never "go back on 'their friends." Should the plan succeed, something like \$700,000 will be collected, and it will be badly managed if half the sum don't stick to somebody's fingers between the collection and the deposit in the city treasury.

The Church-st. opening job has been conditionally confirmed by the Supreme Court, and, unless the property-owners carry up the case on appeal, \$3,000,000 will be added to our next tax bill. What with this scheme and the Broadway Circle, and the proposed St. Nicholas-ave., and the new boulevards, the plunder will probably swell in the course of the year to \$50,000,000. The prospect is appalling, and unless the citizens make a decided stand, and make it soon, a limitless expanse of fraud threatens to engulf us all in financial ruin. This Church-st. swindle is a good vantage ground from which to begin the battle. Just look at it: the Ring purposes making one fell swoop upon the whole area south of Fourteenth-st. and west of the Bowery, and levying a contribution of \$3,000,-000 for opening a narrow lane only 1,800 feet. long from Fulton to Morris-st .- a lane which will lead nowhere in particular, and do nobody but the makers of it any special good. We earnestly hope that the property-holders who are to be assessed for this job will fight the matter to the bitter end. Let them not rest while there is a court to which they can appeal. Aud, perhaps, while they are about it, they may discover why the report of the referees was confirmed.

The World objects to that feature of the Senate Finance Committee's report which limits to \$400,000,000 the quantity of greenbacks which the Government may issue as a means of enabling the holders of consolidated bonds to convert them into greenbacks at pleasure. It claims that the power of conversion should be unlimited, i. e., the holders of bonds should have the power to convert the whole national debt into greenbacks if they wish. Of course no greater amount of bonds can be made con. vertible into greenbacks at pleasure than there are greenbacks into which they may be converted. The proposition of The World, therefore, is, in effect, that the Treasury Department have power to issue \$2,000,000,000 of greenbacks. The World claims that the country will not seek to obtain more greenbacks than it needs. A currency redeemable in gold might regulate itself. An irredeemable currency, however, has no self-regulating quality, but tends constantly to inflation, and never toward contraction.

A telegraphic dispatch the other day came from London to Washington in nine and a half minutes. Suppose it to have kept on around the world, the circuit would have been made within an hour. What said Shakespeare? "I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes." If the dispatch referred to above had started from London at one minute past eleven on Dec. 20, it would have gone around the globe and arrived at its starting point by fifty-eight minutes past eleven Dec. 19-apparently making the girdle of the earth nearly twenty-four hours before it started. "Canst "thou send the lightnings, that they may go and 'say unto thee, Here we are?"

Many years ago we heard Texas described as a place just over the mouth of the world below, and the startling stories of life in that far off region, of the bullet and the bowieknife, corroborated its unenviable reputation. If we can believe recent advices from there, the exigencies of annexation, Slavery, and war, do not seem to have eradicated the old habits. Within the last six months a dozen or more of Government officers have been murdered, and, if local accounts are to be believed, the crimes have been, in most instances, unprovoked. Referring again to the local accounts, we read that the perpetrators of such acts are not only unpunished, but openly brag of their bloody work. It is to be hoped that this is an exaggeration; we cannot afford to suffer the stigma that in one of our States, as large as nearly half of Europe, the avowed enemies of the Government shoot our officers and openly boast of their deeds. Might we suggest that Gen. Hancock, now bearing the blushing honors of the President's praise, would do well to look into this Texan matter?

IRVING HALL-MISS BUSK'S CONCERT.

The farewell concert of Miss Jenny Busk hast night at Irving Hall was not so well attended as it deserved to be, but the audience made up in warmth what it lacked in numbers. Miss Ensk's voice has some excellent and very effective qualities, and in a part of the register is singularly pure and resonant. Its chief defect is in that sympathetic quality which gives pathos to is in that sympathetic quality which gives pathos to many an inferior organ, and without which the most correct music must always fail to reach the heart. It is of good compass and high reach, and in the aris from "The Masic Flute," she took the upper notes with a neatness which called forth a well merited storm of applause. Mass Husk also sang a waltz by Venzano, and Le Rossignol by Alleneff. Mr. W. J. Hill, the pleasing young tenot, gave two or three ballads very acceptably, and Mr. Wenzel Kopta was set down on the programme for three violin pieces, one of which, the popular Trille du Duble, he omitted. He played, however, his duet with Mr. Colby with charming delicacy and feeling, and afterward a fantasia on Lucia, followed by the "Carnival of Venice" for an encore. The favorite of the evening was Mr. de Meyer, who received as usual double encores, and replied to them in his own minimable manner. His Nocturne romantique is a graceful and pathetic composition, which spleased us more than almoss anything else we have heard him play. THE MESSIAH.

Lovers of good music will not forget that the great oratorio of "The Messiah" is to be performed to morrow night in Steinway Hall, by Madame Parepa Rosa, Miss Hutchings, Messrs. Simpson, Thomas, and Connolly, Theodore Thomas's orchestra, and the New-York Harmonic Society.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAMDEN (PA.) ROLLING-

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAMDEN (PA.) ROLLING-MILL—LOSS, \$70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—This afternoon the nail works and machine shop of the Camden Rolling Mill Co., at Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., were entirely destroyed by fire. The works contained 13 furnaces, 32 nail machines, and 24 boilers. The loss is estimated at \$70,000, three-fourths of which is insured in Philadelphia companies, and one-fourth in Hartford companies. The extensive foundery connected with the works escaped with slight damage. Over 200 hands are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

IN SALEM, MASS.

Boston, Dec. 23.—A block of stores on Easex-at., Salem, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The less is estimated at \$30,000. Among the sufferers are C. 8. Doyer, G. W. Rogers, F. W. Tuttle, and G. A. Stetswell. The property is partly insured. MANUFACTORY IN CHAMBERS-ST. Messrs. Levi & Wechsler's manufactory of

Messrs. Levi & Weensier's manufactural about about and drawers, on the second, fourth, and fifth floors of No. 108 Chambers at., was damaged by fire and water of No. 108 Chambers at., was damaged by fire and water of the chiral control of the of No. los Chambers-st., was damaged by his and water last evening to the amount of \$3,000. Insured. The third floor was occupied by Mr. J. Hermauh, cloak and mantilla maker. Loss on stock by water, \$1,000. Insured. The first floor and basement were occupied by Massre. Young Bros., hat and fur manufacturers. Insured. The building is damaged to the extent of \$2,000. Insured by cuty companies.

DESTRUCTION OF A BAILBOAD BRIDGE IN VEH MONT.

BUBLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 23.-The Vermont Central Railroad bridge over Onion River, one mile from this stay, 300 feet long and se feet high, was destroyed by the this evening. Trains connect pass for several days.

THE DRAMA. THE DOUBLE GALLANY AT WALLACK'S.

What sort of fine people made up the fashion.

able world of London, one hundred and arrty years age, may be seen, to some extent, in the comedy of "The Double Gallant." They were, we dare say, very much the same sort of people who live and move and have their being and their beer, now-a-days, though they were handsomer clothes and had more courtly grace of manners Some dozen of them are depicted in Colley Cibber's comedy enmeshed in a pleasing plot, and displayed under spark ing lights of gallantry. They are lively, superficial people, who are agreeable or tiresome-according to the mood or the spectator. Pleasure is their chief aim, and they are not particularly delicate in their methods of pursuing it Intrigue is their business, and is therefore the life and soul of the comedy. The men are depicted as running after the women, and the women are depicted as running after the mep. That spectacle is annising; and when we have said that we have said about all. Cibber certainly made a great deal out of nothing, when he constructed this comedy-and that is always a distinct testimonial to excellent art. His plot arouses and sustains interest, and its current is continually studded with laughable incident. Atall-a very expressive name for an indiscriminate hunter of womankind—plunges the audience into as delightful fa state of confusion as that which overwhelms himself, in the midst of his appointment into as#delightful [a state of confusion as that which overwhelms himself, in the midst of his appointments with the different ladies. His adventures were followed and greeted, last night, with frequent laughter and appliance. Mr. E. L. Davenport was the representative of the double gallant, and it is aimost needless to say that he played the part-easily and merrily. Mr. Gilbert was old Sir Solomon Sadliffe, and was inexpressibly caustic in its satisfical humor, and very droit in his wise simplicity. One of the archest and sweetest bits of comedy-acting that we have seen for a long time was the Lady Sadliffe of Mrs. Jonnings. Miss Kate Rance appeared as Clarinda, and Miss Mary Barrott as Sylvia. A humorous sketch of servant-gurl character was given by Mrs. Setton as Wishwelf, and another, of the brainless exquisite of Mr. Williamson as Saunter. On the whole, the revival of "The Double Gallant" may be recorded as _distinct success. Somehow, however, the comedy "aces not leave a very exalted impression on the min", in respect to the goodness of either man or woman. I still in them—but the truth is sometimes very saddents at the true way, no doubt, is to take it all for triding; and a source developer. Sick or well, on severy one.

Great and small thing.

Sick or well, on set or thore.

A minuet and country dance, arranged by Mr. Grossi, closed the performance, last evening, and was truly a delightful speciacle. To-night "The Rivais" will be given, to-morrow night "The Double Gallant" will be repeated, and on Thursday we shall see, for the last time, "A New Way To Pay Old Debts." BROADWAY THEATER.

"Dora," we regret to say, has been withdrawn,

after one week of representation at this theater. The fault was by no means in the drama. A better domestic play, of the poetic order, has never been presented on the stage. But" Dora" is a piece that requires perfect acting in every part-having no extraneous theatrical artifices to depend on-and this requirement was not fulfilled by the company at the Broadway Theater. Mr. Jack, who personated the Farmer, played in the most consciention personated the Farmer, played in the most conscientions spirit and with carnest aspiration for true art; but his style of characterization is altogether lacking in finences, and his pathos is far too uproarious. William and Luba were acted in the crudest manner, and Mary Morrison was tamely played and was very much over-dressed. Mra. Bowers, as Dora, did what she could to carry the whole weight of the piece, and the manager mounted it extremely well. But all in vain. Had it been ever so finely acted, however, we doubt if it would have proved acceptable, for a very ions time, to the audiences that habitually attend the Broadway Theater. They are food of lurid entertainment; and that has now been provided for them, in the shape of "Lady Audley's Secret," ravived last night, and greeted with warm approbation, by a very good audience. Mrs. Bowers played the heroine. She is celebrated in this part, and her performance of it is too well known to require description. We have always regarded it as a wonderfully subtle delination of that sort of beautiful fiendishness which results from the union of a sensuous temperament, vivid imagination, strong physical passions, and latent inssuity. The combination is rare, but by no means impossible—as the student of criminal jurisprudence perfectly well knows. Whether it be particularly profitable to observe the workings of such a nature may well be questioned; but the admirers of morbid anatomy find a certain pleasure in the crime and mystery of the golden-hai-red lunstic's life it should be noted here that Lady Audley's character has a symmetry in the play—Mr. John Brougham's version—which it totally lacks in the novel. That symmetry is amply dopicted in Mrs. Bowers's remarkable performance. Her person and voice are strongly and strangely sympathetic with the part. It is enough to add that singained her wonted popular triumph has evening. spirit and with earnest aspiration for true art; but his

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME AT BARNUM'S.

Pantomime has always proved popular as Barnum's Museum, and the announcement of a new Christmus Pantomime naturally attracted a large audience thither, yesterday afternoon. "Little Dew Drop" was acted for the first time. Previous to the pantomime, however, exhibition was formally made of the Living Skeleton, the Nova Scotia Giantess, the Albine Living Skeleton, the Nova Scotia Giantess, the Albine Children, the Circassian Girl (whose wig appears to be a new one), the infantile Sir John Falstaff—a prodignous faschild—and little Wilhe Wallace from the "City of Giangow, Scotland." These personages not being minel wanted—as expectation was on tip-toe for the pantomine—were not particularly wondered at. When they were gosse the audience was regaled with the old farce of "A Day After the Wedding." Mr. Levick and Mrs. Prior tried their own tempers, and a fat-headed youth, who appeared to have come directly from the Chatnam-st. clothing stores, tried the temper of the audience. He was understood to be a lord, and was as curious a specimen as any in the Museum the temper of the audience. He was understood to be a lord, and was as curious a specimen as any in the Museum halls. The farce over, "Little Dew-Drop" was at length produced. It purports to be the work of Mr. Harry tillbert, and it was pervaded by that gentleman—his first appearance here—in the likeness of a clown. To detail all the incidents of the 11 scenes that constitute this work would require columns of space, instead of the humble limits of a paragraph. Two scenes told the whole story—how two young lovers wished to wed, but were prevented to the lacks stern parent. Who had other matriponing how two young lovers wished to wed, but were prevented by the lady's stern parent, who had other matrimonial views as to his daughter; and how a "good fairy" came and bamboozled the flinty-hearted old gentleman, and smoothed the course of true love. We have heard some thing like this before; but the old story seems never to grow stale. After that came nine scenes of purposeless deviltry—purposeless to to the play, that is, but well aimed to make the spectators laugh. And laugh they did, with a boundless good nature. Some of the tricks deserved this tribute, and some of them did not. Some were old and hacknied—like that of the tobacco-shop Indian—and none of them was very new. Fun is fun, though; and one can be amused forever at the Clown's practical jokes and poor Harlequin's mishaps. Mr. Harry Gilbert is not for a moment comparable with Mr. Fox, as a Pantominist—to whom the Museum andiences have been accustomed—but he is gifted with a lively sense of the ridiculous, and he fills the seenes with action and mischief. The other chief parts were supported by Mr. Winther Ravel, Mis Florence Wells, Mr. T. N. Jackson, Mr. W. Henderson, and Miss Irone Gay. Miss Wells carried the audience by her graceful dancing. The Pantomine will, of course, go off much more smoothly, now that the first representation is over. It is just the thing to delight children, and we trust that the little people will be faken hither in crowds during the w stale. After that came nine scenes of purpositry purposeless to to the play, that is, but well at dancing. The Pantomine will, of course, go off much more smoothly, now that the first representation is over. It is just the thing to delight children, and we trust that the little people will be taken hither in crowds during the holiday senson. "Little Dew-Drop" is supplied with some picturesque rural scenery, many stage surprises, plenty of spangles, and a transformation climax of the gorgeous pattern now in vogue. It may be seen every afternoon and evening, and we dare say it will be wincessed by thousands of spectators on Christmas Day, when, as is the custom here on holidays, performances will be given, with great regularity, from suarisa to midmight. midnight JANAUSCHEK AT THE ACADEMY.

It has already been our pleasant duty to bear testimony to the excellence of Miss Janauschek's personation of Deborah (the Leah of the American stage); so that now, in view of her repetition of the performance. last evening, it is only geedful to reiterate the judgment previously expressed. In the portraiture of woman's ove, this actress to so fervent, so truthful to nature, so love, this actress is so fervent, so truthful to nature, so wholly in earnest, audso minute in artistic method that she creates an irresistible illusion of reality, fulfilling the most exacting demands of art, and captivating every sympathetic mind. That portraiture is seen in her Deborah, which is thus one of the most vital and beautiful embodiments that hour and grace the modern slage. It has been recognized at its full worth by large audiences, and it was so greeted again, last night, at the Academy of Music. The house was rather a poor one, in point of numbers, but the actress was warmly welcomed. Miss Janauschek's next appearance will be made on Wednesday evening, when she will play Margame, the "Woman of the People." Her dramatic company is substantially the same that participated in her former success. The subsidiary parts, last night, were not particularly well acted.

THE CIRCUS.

There are some novelties in the way of equestriauism and gymnastica to be seen at the Circus this week, as well as a new Christmas Pantomime, which was brought out yesterday. Mr. W. Dutton has made his first appearance in an act of somersaulting on horseback, and the Masters Runnells have appeared, in feats of balancthe Masters Kunnells have appeared, in feats of balancing on pyramids of class bottles. Matinees are announced for every day this week, at which, in addition to the programme of horsemanship and athletic exercises, the Christians-Paufomime of the "Miser of Bagdad" will be played. This is a very telling piece of ita kind. We must, however, reserve extended description of it. John Henry and Mile. Henrichta take part in the arenie scenes. There was a very large audience present last evening.

DEAMATIC NOTES. "The Black Crook" will finish its career at

Niblo's Garden, at the end of next week. Mr. Dickens will not make any new selections

Madame Ristori's nights, at the French Theater, next week, are Monday, Thursday, and Friday. She with also give a Saturday Matinee. The new spectacle which is shortly to take as place of "The Black Crook" at Nibio's Garden will be tilled "The White Fram."

John Brougham is in town for a week or two. Mr. Dan Bryant has arrived home from California, where he has played a very successful engagement.

"The Grand Duchess," it should be remembered, will be presented every night this week, at the French Theater, excepting Saturday. This is its last week. the place of "The Black Creatled "The White Fawn."

"La Belle Helene" will be produced at the

French Theater, as soon as Mr. Bateman's French singers return from Boston. The dramatic performance next Saturday evening will consist of "Une Corneille qui Abab des Noix," and "La Famille Dominique." Mile, Roites will appear in both.